

Today's
Advertisements.THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to attend a PRIVATE MEETING in the Company's Office, Cornhill House, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 7th August, 1895, at 4 P.M.

By Order,
JAMES B. DUNCAN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1895. [1053]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE PRESIDENT, H.E. SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., requests the attendance of MEMBERS in the CLUB GYMNASIUM, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), at 5.30 P.M.

E. D. SANDERS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1895. [1054]



NOTICE.

A SPECIAL SESSIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICE OF THE PEACE will be held in the Justices' Room, at the MAGISTRACY, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of TUESDAY, the 13th day of August, A.D. 1895, for the purpose of considering an application from one J. C. L. ROUGH for the Transfer of his Publican's Licence to Sell and Retail Intoxicating Liquors on the Premises situate at Houses Nos. 38 and 39, Praya East, under the sign of "THE PRAYA EAST HOTEL" to one WILLIAM HELPER.

H. E. WOODHOUSE,
Police Magistrate.
Magistracy,
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1895. [1050]

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

M. R. G. G. BRADY begs to announce that he will give a
FAREWELL CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
WOLFOON INSTITUTE,
ON
SATURDAY, 17th AUGUST, 1895,
at 7 P.M. precisely.

Several Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist.
TICKETS can be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, on and after the 10th August.
PRICES.....\$1 & \$3.
Soldiers and Sailors, Half-price.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1895. [1051]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO".
The above Steamship having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Consignment, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1895. [1]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship
"NAMO,"
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 7th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFAIR & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1895. [1045]

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship

"NANYANG,"
Captain F. Schulz, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 6th August, 1895. [1055]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

"CATHERINE APCAR,"
Captain J. G. Offitt, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1895. [1049]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND KOBE.
THE Company's Steamship
"GISELA,"
Captain A. Mi, will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 13th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1895. [1056]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at Podders' Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to 7.30 o'clock.

PRICE.....TEN CENTS.
Copies ordered from the Office will be charged the usual rate—25 cents.
Advertisers are reminded that the Hongkong Telegraph has by far the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on application.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1895.

BROWN, JONES & CO.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND
HONGKONG GRANITE CEMETERY
MEMORIALS.
LETTERS CUT AND FILLED WITH IMPERISHABLE
LEAD CEMENT.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSSES and other Large Consumers.
Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895. [157]

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness exercised in the manufacture throughout.

The water used is proved by repeated analyses to be absolutely pure.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.
Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—
PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHEA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1895. [5]

BIRTH.

At No. 10, Mohawk Road, Shanghai, on the 31st of July, the wife of ARTHUR DAKLEY, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 29th of July, LILY MURIEL, dearly beloved daughter of MAGGIE PEARCE and the late RICHARD ANDREW, aged 6 years and 21 months.

At Shanghai, on the 1st of August, suddenly, A. J. ADAMS, of the Shanghai Gas Co. Aged 27 years.

At Chiklang on the 29th of July, THOMAS GIBSON, late Engineer-steam Working, second surviving son of Thomas Gibson, Allan Park, Clackmannan, Scotland.

At the London Mission, Hankow, on the 28th of July, of acute dysentery, Mrs. J. WALFORD HART, aged 25 years.

At Shanghai, on the 1st of August, ANDREW N. SANDER, late Chief Officer in C.M.S.N. Co.'s employ, aged 44 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1895.

THE MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES
IN CHINA.

WHAT ENGLAND SHOULD DO.

When a boat's crew is massacred by savages on the coast of New Guinea, or a trading schooner is plundered and burnt, a gunboat goes along, shells the villages concerned in the outrage, lands a few 'blue-jackets,' burns down the houses, destroys the growing crops and sails away after doing as much mischief as possible. There are no outrages about this either from foreign nations or even from our own foolish philanthropists. All the world recognises the fact that justice—rough-and-ready justice if you will—has been meted out to the culprits and that in no other way is it possible to deal with savages. Possibly the actual offenders escaped all personal chastisement—were safely out of the way in the depths of the jungle—but their friends and relatives have been made to feel the lash and will think twice before they themselves attack, or allow or encourage others to attack

unoffending Englishmen again. The Chinese savages who burn unoffending women and children in their beds must be dealt with in the same way and, wherever possible, the village or town or city where English subjects have been attacked or their property injured must be seized and taken possession of and, if need be, levelled to the ground. The justification for such a proceeding in New Guinea is that there is no settled government in the country to whom an appeal can be made for compensation for the injuries inflicted, or for the punishment of the offenders, or for both. In some cases compensation, if obtainable, would be sufficient redress. In other cases, especially where the offences have been frequent, punishment is the only adequate amendment. There is in China no government worthy the name. There is something in the shape of an organisation from which it has been possible in the past to obtain compensation, but the time for any settlement of that kind is past. Outrages have been, of late, too frequent and, too frequently, premeditated. The prompt and efficient punishment of all persons, officials or others, implicated in these massacres is now the only acceptable answer to our demands. The Chinese Government is utterly unable, even if it were willing, which is more than doubtful, to punish the murderers. All its sympathies are with them. All its officials are implicated either actively or by connivance. There exists nowhere in China any machinery for the administration of impartial justice. Under these circumstances the Chinese must, in spite of their boasted civilisation, be treated as we treat the savages of New Guinea, and for the same reasons and with the same justification. Chengtu ought to be occupied at any cost; the mandarins taken, prisoners and held in custody by us until thorough investigation and punishment is effected. What is the use of a Commission, with the Chinese authorities in full power in Chengtu? What evidence will be available except that of the unfortunate survivors? What use the Commission's report? Its proceedings will be dragged out until all interest in the affair has been lost sight of. Its report will become the subject of a voluminous correspondence here and in Washington and in London, and before any conclusion has been arrived at or any results attained a dozen other missionary stations will have been plundered and burnt and the helpless residents murdered. Half a battalion of the Hongkong Regiment with a few gunners and sappers, a gunboat or two with half a dozen steam launches in the river will do more to check future outrages than all the Protectors and Commissions and Despatches. If Chengtu is not accessible occupy Foochow and hold it until the Commission has reported and until every person implicated by that report has been adequately punished. Nothing short of this will suffice. The Chinese Government is rotten to the core and powerless for any good. The people of Chengtu are guilty, some more guilty than others, because their hands are imbrued with blood or stained with pitch from the torch of the incendiary; but all are guilty and all should be punished in the only way in which they can be punished, namely, by the occupation and destruction of their property. Some innocent people may suffer, but if there is no machinery in the land to sift out the innocent from the guilty and bring the latter to justice then all must suffer. If Germany had suffered as our English folks have been made to suffer we think it more than probable that Foochow would have been occupied before now. One gunboat could do it. China is helpless. America may step into the field and do what it is clear some one must do, if there is to be any safety in China for white men. Will England not beat herself and behave in China as she too often is tempted to do—being too ready to do in Central Africa and in the Pacific—administer summary justice, wreak summary vengeance on those who have slain her subjects carelessly and out of pure malice?

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt, with many thanks, of "A History of the Szechuen Riots (May—June, 1895)" compiled by Mr. CUMMINGS of the Shanghai Mercury, from the materials furnished by the sufferers and from the ordinary newspaper reports. We congratulate Mr. CUMMINGS on having given us, as the result of a week's labour, so very clear an account of the disturbances and in such complete detail. It will form a very valuable book of reference for historians and writers on the subject. We are only sorry that the more recent and more terrible events in Fuhkien will distract attention from his work and prevent it from attracting as many readers as would be the case were the troubles in Szechuen the only ones to claim our sympathies. Mr. CUMMINGS has added to his narrative a copy of a Chinese map of the city of Chengtu; the scene of the principal disturbances; Reports of the meetings held in Chungking and Shanghai, and a copy of the Report presented to and adopted by the meeting of American citizens held in Shanghai on the 15th July last. We hope to be able to make considerable use later on of Mr. CUMMINGS' interesting and useful little book.

There has been an indignation meeting held in Shanghai to protest against the apathy and indifference of the English Government and of its representatives in China in face of the atrocious outrages committed on defenceless women and children by the brutal population of Kucheng, and to demand that prompt measures be taken to avenge the murders

and punish the murderers. Will any indignation meeting be held in Hongkong, or any expression of opinion go forth to the Government from the most important centre of British trade in the East? No, of course not. The Hongkong community is too highly civilized to give vent to its feelings in any but the mildest and most approved methods and under the leadership of some highly reputable person, official or otherwise, the former for choice. There are not half a dozen men in the place who have life enough in them to have any opinions of their own, or independence enough to express them without a close inquiry as to what effect it will have on their pockets or on their credit. They can't afford, poor fellows, to have opinions of their own. There will be no public meeting and no representations to the Home Government, no expression of public sympathy with the unfortunate sufferers because Mr. A or Mr. B does not see fit to approve.

(Special to Hongkong Telegraph.)

TELEGRAMS.

THE ANTI-MISSIONARY
OUTRAGES
NEAR FOCHOW.TEN EUROPEANS BRUTALLY
MURDERED.SEVERAL MISSIONARIES BURNT
TO DEATH.ARCHDEACON WOLFE AND AN
AMERICAN MARSHALL
TO THE RESCUE.GREAT INDIGNATION AT
SHANGHAI.SHANGHAI, August 5th
11.30 a.m.

Full particulars of the anti-missionary riots at Kucheng, in the province of Fuhkien, are now to hand. From them it appears that the attack commenced at Kucheng on Thursday last and was carried on with great determination and terrible ferocity for upwards of 48 hours.

The Reverend R. W. Stewart, his wife, son, and European maid, the Misses Gordon, Newcombe, Marshall, Stewart and Miss M. Saunders and her sister were killed during the first onslaught.

In addition to these murders it appears that four other ladies were seriously wounded.

Some of the victims were burnt to death in their houses while others were hacked to pieces with swords and two succumbed to the effects of scores of wounds inflicted by heartless ruffians armed with spears and pikes.

As soon as news of these massacres reached Foochow, Marshall W. C. Gibson, attached to the United States Consulate at Foochow, accompanied by the Venerable Archdeacon John R. Wolfe, of the English Church Missionary Society, and the Rev. W. Banister, of the same Mission, proceeded to the scene of the riots. They travelled in a steam launch and succeeded in bringing back to Foochow the bodies of the murdered missionaries and the survivors who had, of course, been rendered homeless by the mob.

An indignation meeting is to be held at Shanghai this evening to protest emphatically against such outrages, move a resolution to be immediately wired to the British Minister at Peking, and condole with the missionaries.

It is now officially stated that ten missionaries were murdered at Kucheng and that four ladies were seriously wounded.

The U.S. Consul at Foochow has been very active in the matter of causing the Chinese authorities to send troops to the scene of the riots and assisting in the rescue of the survivors.

[Kucheng is situated about 100 miles N.N.W. of Foochow.]

INDIGNATION MEETING AT
SHANGHAI.IMPORTANT "WIRES" TO LONDON
AND WASHINGTON.SHANGHAI, August 6th.
Noon.

A public indignation meeting was held here last night in the Astor Hall under the auspices of the China Association. Mr. R. M. Campbell presided and the building was packed with leading residents of various nationalities, chiefly British, American, German and French.

The meeting was the largest gathering of Europeans ever held in Shanghai.

The following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"Resolved to appeal to our respective Governments for protection from outrage by Chinese and against the apparently inadequate manner in which the persons guilty of former outrages have been and are being dealt with."

Copies of this resolution have been telegraphed to London and Washington.

A largely attended indignation meeting was held at Foochow last night.

Absolutely no provocation whatever was given for the attack on the missionaries.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.
AN AMERICAN MISSION
DESTROYED.

The work of pillage and murder is reported to be still going on in the province of Fuhkien, and news has now reached here from Foochow to the effect that the American Mission house at Ingkok, near Kucheng, has been attacked and burnt to the ground.

It is not yet known whether any lives were lost at Ingkok.

THE ANTI-MISSIONARY
OUTRAGES NEAR
FOCHOW.

THRILLING DETAILS OF THE MASSACRES.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HACKED TO
PIECES AND BURNED.

THEIR ORDERS WERE TO "KILL OUTRIGHT!"

Shanghai, August 6th,
1 p.m.

Mr. Gregory, one of the survivors, reports that at thirty-five minutes past noon of the 1st August a native Christian rushed into his study saying "some foreign ladies at Hsusan, Kucheng district, have been killed and their houses have been burned. Fifteen minutes later a note from the Rev. Phillips confirmed the news and stated he was in the Magistrate's Yamen where hundreds of excited people were attempting to effect an entrance. Magistrate Wong immediately proceeded to Hsusan taking sixty soldiers with him for the purpose of suppressing the riot. At 3 p.m. he left Kucheng city and at 8 p.m. he arrived at Hsusan.

It is now definitely known that nine British subjects have been murdered. Those who are alive at Hsusan, all more or less injured, except the Rev. Phillips, were:—

Miss Codrington who was cut from the left angle of the mouth diagonally outward and downward. The wound is seven inches in extent and completely divides the lower lip, exposing the jaw-bone. She has a nasty cut on the crown of her head three inches in length which exposes the skull. This lady also has a bad cut across the nose; a cut under her left eye, three inches long; a deep gash on the right side of the neck; two wounds in the right arm and a deep wound in the right thigh. She is in a very critical condition and it is hardly likely that she will recover.

Miss Harford is suffering from some slight injury to the chest. She was beaten while on the ground and trampled upon by the mob. This lady effected her escape to the hills and remained there until the rioting was over.

Mildred Stewart, aged 12, is badly wounded in the right knee, the joint of which is exposed. She also has a wound 6 inches long by 2 inches wide in the left leg. Her condition is very serious.

Kathleen Stewart, aged 11, is slightly bruised.

Herbert Stewart, aged 6, has a deep wound in the right side of the neck, four inches long. He is also suffering from a compound fracture of the skull at the back of the head, one cut up head cut clean through the skull exposing the brain. He has also a nasty wound on the left side of the head, a wound in the chest and a stab in the back. He died 30 hours after the riots.

Edward Stewart, aged 3 years, was stabbed in the left thigh and was otherwise bruised.

Poor Mrs. Stewart's baby, 13 months old, is wounded in the forehead. His skull is fractured and he has several bad bruises about his body. His condition is very critical.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The list of those who were killed outright is as follows:—

The Rev. and Mrs. Stewart;
Miss Nellie Saunders;
Lena, an Irish nurse in the employ of Mr. Stewart. She was burnt to death in the Stewart's house;

Sissie Newcombe, frightfully speared and ultimately thrown over a high precipice;

Miss Marshall—throat cut, her head being almost completely severed from her body;

Miss Stewart's body has no wounds about it and it is possible and probable that her death is due to severe shock to the nerves;

Miss Gordon—deep spear wounds in face, neck, side and head;

Miss Topsy Saunders—death caused by spear wound, the weapon entering the brain through the right orbit.

The massacres were the work of members of a secret society known as the "Vegetarian Party," and the attacking party consisted of men armed with spears and swords. They appeared well organised and were under one leader.

The missionaries had no suspicion of an attack. The whole affair was sudden and most terrible and the butchery was over in half an hour.

The missionaries begged and beseeched the blood-thirsty ruffians to spare their lives, and went so far as to offer to surrender their property and their valuables if allowed to leave the district in peace. Some of the brutal gang were moved to compassion by the mother, who, with pale face and tears in her eyes, sought to protect her children from the ferocity of the assassins. She appealed to vain however, for the leader of the mob replied to all appeals for clemency by saying "you know your orders, kill outright!"

The scenes were, according to the survivors, awful, heartrending, and diabolical.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES
NEAR FOCHOW.

LONDON, August 5th.

The massacre of missionaries at Whakhsan, near Kucheng, commenced on Thursday, in the early morning.

The houses were fired and eight ladies, one man, and one boy were murdered and several wounded. Two, it is believed, are still alive.

The bodies will arrive at Foochow to-morrow. Chinese troops have been despatched to the scene.

The British and American Consuls will interview the Viceroy to-morrow.

(Special to the North-China Daily News.)
THE CHENG TU OUTRAGES.

PEKING, August 2nd.

The Chengtu Commission cannot meet yet, as the Consul at Chungking, Mr. Trautman, cannot leave his post, and the state of the river prevents sending up a substitute, while time is needed to collect the names of the victims of the riots.

The Tansui Yamen is being pressed to punish the guilty officials and suspend meanwhile those who are implicated.

(From Japanese Papers.)
CHOLERA IN KOREA.

TOKYO, July 24th.

According to a report which reached the capital from the Japanese Consulate at Chemulpo, 764 deaths from cholera took place in the district surrounding Wiju from the 4th to the 10th inst. In the town of Wiju there were 665 deaths between the 23d and the 10th inst.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

SAPPORO, July 26th.

Six British men-of-war arrived at Otsu yesterday. The Squadron will leave Otsu for Vladivostok to-morrow.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

TOKYO, July 27th.

Although no particulars are as yet obtainable, the Yokohama Specie Bank is said to intend augmenting its capital for the development of its business, and during the last few days the value of the Bank's shares has suddenly risen by twenty to twenty-five ym.

THE TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

TOKYO, July 29th.

According to a report made to the Government by Mr. Onoe, Governor of Nagasaki prefecture, there were 13 persons killed in that prefecture during the recent storm, and 14 injured, while 1,602 houses were thrown down, 1,418 houses partly destroyed, and 98 vessels of large and small size wrecked.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Linnet* left here for Foochow yesterday afternoon.

A MASS of very interesting matter is unavoidably held over till to-morrow.

It is notified in Saturday's *Gazette* that the Bokhara Rock Buoy has been replaced.

H.M.S. *Tamar* will leave here for the North to-morrow evening or on Thursday morning.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice, Sir Fielding Clarke, returned from leave yesterday, by the "Empress" liner.

THE *Rainbow* will return to Hongkong from Amoy shortly owing to some cases of cholera having occurred on board.

The Philippines Estimates for 1895-96 include \$100,000 and \$500,000 for the construction and maintenance of a dockyard at Subic. They provide also for an increase of the dues levied on the export of rice and the import of kerosene oil.

HIS Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to present the midsummer picnic to the pupils of the Billings Public School to-morrow, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m. The relatives and friends of the pupils are invited to be present at the ceremony.

At the Harbour Master's office to-day three sailors, belonging to the American ship *George S. Howe*, were sentenced to 7 days' hard labour for refusing to obey orders. The defendants pleaded that they were ill-treated by the master of the vessel.

"COLONEL PLUNKETT's letter is a 'subterfuge' says the *Strait Times* of the 27th ultimo in the course of an article dealing with the gallant Colonel's emphatic denial of the alleged continuous misconduct of the men of the 5th Fusiliers in Singapore.

It is stated in a Paris daily that Dr. Berillon, inventor of the famous Parisian method of identifying criminals by exact measurement, has discovered a new method for identifying handwriting by enlarging the letters by photography and measuring the alteration due to the beating of the pulse.

WONDERS will never end. For the latest "stardier" we are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Carlisle & Co. who inform us that they received a telegram this afternoon from their Singapore agents stating that "quarantine has been established in Penang for passengers coming from Hongkong." WHY?

The body of a Chinese Customs gigman was picked up in the harbour at Aberdeen yesterday. The man's clothing bore the number 43 on it and it is believed that as one of his legs bears a nasty gun-shot wound he is one of the gang of Customs officers who attacked a sampan in British waters, near Pok-fu-tan, on Friday last and carried off a quantity of opium.

"WHAT is described as a most novel device for keeping boilers clean," says *Industries and Iron*, "is an electric water purifier, manufactured in Cleveland, U.S.A. It consists of an electric battery, the feed-water passing through connecting the positive and negative plates, thus depriving the carbonates of their solvent. It is stated to be in successful operation on several stationary plants."

